

HAD SHAFTER FOUGHT ON SANTIAGO HAD FALLEN.

Cervera's Flight to Sea Is Described as a Saturnalia of the Damned.

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Special Cable to the Journal.

With Admiral Sampson's Fleet, off Santiago, July 7, via Kingston, July 7.—The prisoners taken on Cervera's ships say that had the Americans been able to press the Santiago forces a little longer after the capture of San Juan and El Caney, they could have taken the city, as the Spanish troops were utterly exhausted. They say Linares had only 5,000 men.

The Brooklyn was hit forty-five times during the action. Except the Texas, the other American ships were not hit at all. The Brooklyn was not harmed by these shots, and the only loss, as has already been told, was the killing of Chief Yeoman Ellis.

The reason for the Brooklyn being so often hit and for the other ships' immunity is twofold:

The captured Spanish officers say they concentrated their fire on her, hoping to disable her. They were afraid of her speed, and thought, with her out of the way, they might be able to run away from the battle ships.

The Spanish Gunners Were Drunk.

The Spanish gunners were drunk. This is freely admitted by the prisoners. Indeed, some of them still show the effects of the debauch that gave them the desperate courage for the adventure.

Many of them, officers and crew alike, had had nothing to eat for twenty-four hours before the sortie, and the men would not go to their posts. The wine and spirits on board were handed out to them without stint.

On board nearly every ship it was the same—an orgie with death for its end, for none of them expected to live to see the end of it.

The men drank as they served the guns. They fought desperately, if ineffectively, and stood to the futile service while their companions were blown to bloody fragments all about them, and their ships torn, leaking and crazy, threatened to founder before they could be run to the beach. Those who remember describe the scene on the doomed ships as a saturnalia of the damned.

Only the Colon Escaped the Slaughter.

Only the Cristobal Colon escaped the extreme of slaughter. The fire had crippled her, and the unharmed American war ships had her at their mercy, and mercifully withheld their fire at the last.

Only three of her sailors were killed and thirteen wounded when they ran her ashore and hoisted the white flag.

Before they gave this token of surrender they opened all her sea valves and threw overboard the breech blocks of every gun, even of their Mauser rifles, so that their enemy would profit as little as possible from the victory.

The Colon, as the fastest ship, was thought to have a possible chance, if the Brooklyn was disabled, and to it the complement of the whole fleet entrusted their valuables and their last messages.

The order to sail from Santiago, the Spanish officers say, came from the Minister of Marine at Madrid, and was peremptory.

It was intended to make the attempt to escape on Saturday night, but it was deferred until Sunday morning for the reason that quarters inspection would then be going on and the Americans would not be at their guns.

Spanish Ships Were Short of Coal.

They made the rush under-provisioned and short of coal. The Colon, for instance, had only two days' coal aboard. They meant to reach Cienfuegos, the nearest Cuban port, and depended on getting enough there to carry them to Spain, or at least to Havana.

The Spanish officers' admiration for the American ships, especially the Brooklyn, New York and Oregon, is intense. They never imagined the battle ships could steam as they did on July 3.

Admiral Cervera is now on board the battle ship Iowa, and is being treated with distinguished consideration. He is more like a guest than a prisoner, and the American officers all like him.

ALL OUR SHIPS SOON TO HAVE SMOKELESS POWDER.

Washington, July 7.—The navy will soon rid itself of the smoke-producing powder now in use. Within a month every man-of-war will be fully supplied with smokeless powder.

Material of this kind for all the six-inch guns in the service has been manufactured, and is being issued to the service, while ammunition for the eight-inch guns is also being forwarded.

The Newark, Marblehead and some of the auxiliary cruisers have been fully equipped. Judging from what has been accomplished in the last week or two, the experts believe 5,000 pounds of smokeless powder a day can be delivered.

The American ships have been seriously handicapped by the heavy black smoke which follows the discharge of a projectile propelled by brown prismatic powder. This feature impressed the experts in the attack on the coast fortifications of Cuba.

The Spanish service, afloat and ashore, has been furnished with smokeless powder, and its soldiers and sailors have had an advantage over our forces.

EAGLE CAPTURES A SPANISH PRIZE.

Key West, July 7.—The small Spanish schooner Gallito, loaded with lumber, hardware, chickens, pigs and provisions, has been captured by the auxiliary gunboat Eagle, and was brought here to-day.

The capture was effected on Tuesday last, east of Cape Pope, Isle of Pines. The Eagle sighted the Gallito five miles out and immediately gave chase. The schooner ran until a quarter of a mile from shore, when she dropped her anchor and those aboard slipped over her side and swam ashore.

Ensign J. H. Roys and a crew of eight men from the Eagle were sent in a small boat to board the schooner. They found her deserted, and while examining her were fired upon by her crew from the beach. Several life shots went through the schooner's sails, but no one was injured.

The Eagle drew closer in and sent half a dozen shots from her 6-pounders toward the beach, whereupon the Spaniards disappeared.

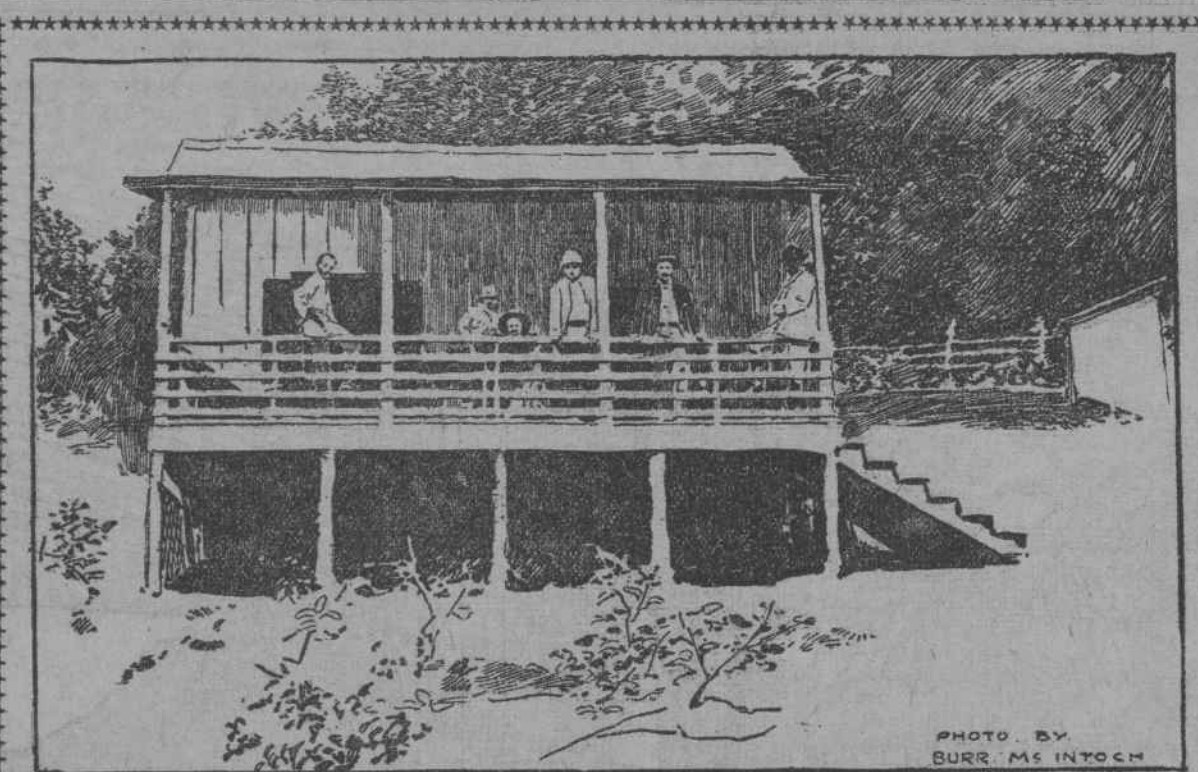


PHOTO BY BURR MCINTOSH

JOURNAL HEADQUARTERS AT BAIQUIRI.

The central office from which the Santiago campaign is reported. In the background a courier is getting ready to ride out for reports from the men with the fighting line. From a photograph taken for the Journal by Burr W. McIntosh, the popular actor, now with the Rough Riders.

OUR WOUNDED AT KEY WEST.

List of the Soldiers Brought Over from Santiago.

ALL ARE DOING WELL.

Several of New York's 71st Brought on the Iroquois.

Key West, Fla., July 7.—The following is an accurate list, so far as is obtainable, of the wounded and sick soldiers brought here from Santiago de Cuba on the Iroquois and now in the local hospitals, all of whom are well on the road to recovery:

REGULAR INFANTRY.

Second Regiment.

Private August C. Rice, Company B, gunshot wound on left side and shoulder.

Private A. L. Wilbur, Company B, in the right shoulder.

Corporal August Dauman, Company H, in the right leg.

Private John F. Hamilton, Company B, in the right temple.

Sixth Regiment.

Private Frank T. Markley, Company F, in the left forearm.

Private Alton Gibson, Company D, in the left hip.

Private Robert A. Montague, Company B, in the right wrist.

Private Dennis B. Patrick, Company D, in both shoulders and the back.

Private Chris Sandwick, Company A, in the neck.

Corporal Fred Stanger, Company B, in the left side.

Captain Z. W. Torrey, Company D, in the left thigh.

Private John C. Brennan, Company G, in the right breast.

Private Thomas Young, Company E, in the left hand.

Sergeant Frank Abel, Company C, in the right leg.

Private William Braithwaite, Company A, in the right shoulder.

Private Matthew J. Conway, Company B, in the right leg.

Private Peter Dryden, Company B, in the head.

Private David M. Fagan, Company D, in the right wrist.

Private Bernard Gorwin, Company E, in the left forearm.

Corporal Frank Chesanski, Company A, in the left arm.

Private Llewellyn Converse, Company E, in the left forearm.

Seventh Regiment.

Private Robert F. Keathner, Company G, in the right arm.

Private Frank A. Sandland, Company G, in the left forearm.

Private Edward Becker, Company G, left forearm broken.

Private Fred Jahnke, Company C, in the ear and left shoulder.

Private John Ringheim, Company F, in the left thigh.

Ninth Regiment.

Private Chris Weaver, Company H, in the left arm.

Private Henry H. Conover, Company E, in the left shoulder.

Sergeant John Lattimer, Company C, in the right leg.

Private Louis Kalber, Company G, in the right arm.

Private Louis Caulfield, Company B, in the back.

Tenth Regiment.

Private Hibbard Ott, Company A, in the left shoulder.

Private George Ford, Company F, in the left forearm.

Private Denny Kelly, Company C, in the left shoulder.

Private John F. Johnson, Company B, in the right hand.

Musician Charles L. Finch, Company A, in the side of the head, but superficially.

Private Michael Fitzgerald, Company B, in the right arm.

Private Adam Cook, Company H, in the right arm.

Private John Casey, Company C, in the right arm.

Private John H. Moulton, Company B, in the wrist and side.

Trumpeter John Glizer, Company F, in the left arm.

Private George A. Harper, Company E, in the back of the neck.

Sixteenth Regiment.

Private James G. Higgins, Company B, in the left wrist.

First Sergeant James G. Ogle, Company E, shot through the nose.
Private Henry Williams, Company D, in the scalp.
Private Charles A. Wilson, Company G, in the left shoulder.
Private Francis Wilson, Company E, in the left hand.
Private John Meyer, Company D, in the right arm.
Private Roland H. Gooch, Company G, in the left side.
Private Ernest Collier, Company A, in the left side.
Private R. Good.

Twelfth Regiment.

Private Baumgarten, Company G, in the left hand.

Private Emil T. Johnson, Company C, in the throat.

Thirteenth Regiment.

Corporal Chris Lang, Company C, in the right shoulder.

Private Frank D. Lehmann, Company H, in the back by a piece of shell.

Private Samuel Olson, Company B, in the right shoulder.

Private John Sullivan, Company F, in the left hand.

Private L. R. Davis, Company E, in the right arm.

Artificer Joseph Swift, Company B, in the right hand.

Private Henry J. Tharp, Company G, in the right cheek.

Private Thomas Tavenaugh, Company M, in the left hand.

Private James Buller, Company D, in the right arm.

Private Frank E. Bratton, Company H, in the left leg.

Private Fred C. Boolsen, Company H, in the left ankle.

Captain H. G. Cavanaugh, Company E, in the left hip.

Corporal Karl J. A. Lang, Company C, in the right arm.

Private Alexander Koen, Company H, in the left arm.

Private Theodore Pohl, Company E, in the hip.

Private Edgar Shaffner, Company G, in the left hand.

Sergeant B. Selzer, Company G, in the right arm.

Sergeant Patrick Bruhn, Company E, in the right breast.

Private Henry Albrecht, Company C, in the right foot.

Private James A. Anstett, Company H, in the left arm and right wrist.

Private Ernest Bergen, Company F, in the right hand.

Sergeant William P. Custer, Company C, in the left arm.

Private George A. Minotti, Company B, in the neck.

Private Henry M'Kie, Company B, in the right shoulder.

Sergeant Charles Conklin, Company H, in the left breast.

Private Silas E. Coles, Company B, in the right hand and arm.

Corporal Jules Cumming, Company E, in the right arm.

Corporal Edward A. McClary, Company G, in the left arm.

Private John W. Crook, Company D, in the left shoulder.

Private Henry Taylor, Company H, in the left wrist.

Twenty-first Regiment.

Private George H. Reagles, Company D, in the left arm.

Private August Blume, Company G, in the right arm.

Lieutenant F. K. Mende, Company H, in the right arm.

Twenty-fourth Regiment.

Private Charles F. Clay, Company G, in the left arm.

Private Pleasant H. Hammond, Company G, in the hip.

Corporal Andrew Padgett, Company B, in the right arm.

Private Samuel Yurgen, Company H, in the left shoulder.

Private William Taylor, Company H, in the left wrist.

Twenty-fifth Regiment.

Private John Sadler, Company E, in the left leg.

Second Artillery.

Captain Charles D. Parkhurst, Battery F, gunshot wound in the left arm.

Fourth Artillery.

Private Thomas Regan, Battery M, in the left forearm.

First Cavalry.

Lieutenant D. R. Watson, Troop G, fractured forearm.

Private Charles E. Gallup, Troop B, in the shoulder.

Private George A. Rubert, Troop I, gunshot wound through the neck.

Private Thomas Ryan, Troop K, in the left thigh.

Private Martin Frey, —, compound fracture of the left leg and gunshot wound in the right ankle.

Private J. D. Hoekster, Troop C, in the back of the neck.

Second Cavalry.

Private Ellis Page, Troop C.

Third Cavalry.

Private Lewis Freeman, Troop I.

Private John W. Sealey, Troop E, bruised back.

Private Harry Way, Troop F, gunshot wound in the right forearm.

Private Edward Sealer, Troop I, in the right hand.

Lieutenant O. B. Meyer, Troop H, gunshot wound in the right side of the abdomen.

Private George K. Hunter, Troop E, gunshot wound in the right thigh.

Private John Keogh, Troop F, in the left side.

BLANCO ADMITS HEAVY LOSSES.

Announces the Defeat of Cervera's Fleet.

THE SANTIAGO FIGHT. Captain-General Says Many Spaniards Were Slain.

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Havana, July 6.—The following are Spanish accounts of the recent events of the war:

During the morning of July 2 Alexander Gollan, the British Consul, visited Captain-General Blanco and bid the latter farewell. Mr. Gollan left Havana on board the British war ship Talbot July 5. Mr. Jerome, the British Vice-Consul, succeeds Mr. Gollan.

At noon on July 1 two American columns of 6,000 men each made a simultaneous attack upon San Juan Hill, near Santiago de Cuba, which was defended by one thousand Spanish soldiers, and upon El Caney, a small town near Santiago de Cuba, garrisoned by 450 soldiers. The Americans attacked with heavy artillery, and at the same time the American fleet bombarded Aguadores Beach.

The Americans took possession of San Juan Hill and El Caney, after a hard resistance upon the part of the Spaniards. The fighting lasted all day. The Spanish losses were 200 men at El Caney and 400 men at San Juan. Among the Spanish losses were two officers and twenty-five soldiers killed, and the wounded included General Linares and twenty-five superior officers, among them being Colonels Ordonez and Gaula and 200 soldiers and eleven sailors.

At El Caney General Vara de Rey was seriously wounded, and has since died. Private advice says that the Americans lost 1,000 men, including 500 seriously wounded. On July 2 the Americans attacked the Spanish positions at San Antonio, Canosa and Guarabito. The Spaniards defended them tenaciously and did not abandon the positions. The garrison of Coibre repelled an insurgent attack at the same time and the American fleet bombarded the fortifications of Morro, Socapa and Punta Gorda, damaging Morro Castle.

The Spanish army lost Lieutenant Yriar, of the artillery, wounded, and four soldiers killed, four wounded and twenty-eight slightly wounded. The Spanish navy lost three men killed of the crew of the Reina Mercedes and six of her crew were wounded. At the Punta Gorda battery Second Lieutenant Pina, of the navy, and one sailor were wounded.

On July 1 Captain Bustamante, the chief of Admiral Cervera's staff and the inventor of the automatic torpedo, was killed. The Spanish losses at Havana, during the night of July 1 fired upon the American cruiser Montgomery, which had approached the coast. Some of the Spanish projectiles fell near the Montgomery, which retired speedily.

Report on Cervera's Defeat.

Admiral Cervera has telegraphed to Captain-General Blanco saying that on July 3, at 9:45 a. m., the Spanish fleet left Santiago de Cuba, sailing toward the center of the American fleet and forcing it after a long and bloody combat. The Spanish fleet was totally destroyed. The Infanta Maria Teresa, the Almirante Oquendo and the Vizcaya were burned and blown up. The Cristobal Colon ran aground and the torpedo boat destroyers Pluton and Fuero were sent to the bottom. The Spanish losses are not known, but they are considerable. Among the killed is Admiral Villamil, who commanded the torpedo boat destroyer, and the wounded include Captain Linares, the commander of the Almirante Oquendo; Captain Conesa, the commander of the Infanta Maria Teresa, and Captain Eulate, the commander of the Vizcaya.

The Spanish transatlantic ship Alfonso XIII, being pursued by an American cruiser, ran aground near Mariel. The Americans fired seven hundred projectiles at her and succeeded in burning the ship. The crew and baggage were saved, but the ship is a total loss. The Spanish artillery and infantry forces prevented the Americans from obtaining possession of the Alfonso XIII.

General Vara de Rey, who was killed during the fighting of July 7, was buried by the Americans with the military honors due to his rank and courage.

JOURNAL More people read the Journal "WANTS" than any other newspaper. From a circulation basis it costs less to advertise in the Journal than any other paper. The advertiser has every advantage to make his investment profitable.

ANYWHERE, SO LONG AS IT BE AWAY FROM CUBA

Such Is the Cry of the Despairing Thousands of Refugees Fleeing from Santiago.

By Special Cable.

(Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.)

El Caney, July 7, via Kingston, July 7.—Five thousand refugees from Santiago are crowded into this place, the peace population of which is 300. They are foreigners and women and children, and will starve unless General Shafter sees his way clear to furnishing them with rations.

The French and Portuguese consuls have appealed to the American general for the sufferers, and have obtained a promise of a limited supply of food.

There are all sorts and conditions of persons among the refugees. Many of them have plenty of money, but the rich are no better off than the paupers. There is no food to buy. The Spaniards would not permit them to take food when they left Santiago.

The exodus began on July 5. That was the day General Toral refused to consider the question of surrender.

The entire foreign population of the city, and most of the women and children, immediately fled to the north gate to escape the threatened bombardment.

A Pitiful, Terror-Stricken Procession.

The terror-stricken procession is the most pitiful thing this war has caused. It is worse even than the scenes in the hospitals.

Old men, who can scarcely walk; mothers, with babes at their breasts, and hungry children, trudge through the jungle and over the hills into Caney, San Luis and other towns.

They are huddled in the houses, the verandas and the streets. In all there must be 15,000 of these innocent victims of war.

Starvation has made a democracy among them. Ragged negroes, with their naked babies, share a sheltered corner in the town with women of the highest birth and breeding, and children have been sheltered as no American can understand who has not resided in a Latin city.

Black and white, rich and poor, cultured and criminal—they all bear on their faces the marks of horror and despair.

Their only hope is to sustain life until their governments can make arrangements to take them away—anywhere so long as it be away from Cuba.

SPANISH OFFICERS GIVE THEMSELVES UP.

Washington Thinks the Desertions Indicate the Early Surrender of Santiago.

Washington, July 7.—The officials of the War Department think they see encouraging signs of Santiago's surrender in General Shafter's report that Spanish army officers are deserting to the American side. It is believed that this is the immediate result of the sending back to the Spanish lines in safety of wounded Spanish officers and men who had fallen on the battlefield, thus dispelling the impression the Spanish officials have sought to create among their ignorant troops that the Americans were barbarians and did not recognize the rules of warfare.

Private advice received here speak of the appearance of contagious disease within the Spanish lines.

A war conference was held to-day for the purpose of going over the situation at Santiago. No determination to rush an attack on the city was reached. It is stated that the Administration is reasonably well satisfied with the present situation, and has no desire to precipitate affairs there at a costly sacrifice of lives or ships. It is confidently believed that General Linares will surrender when he sees that the American army is to be reinforced by 15,000 or 20,000 men. If, however, the Spaniards persist in needlessly sacrificing the lives of their own men and ours, all the strength of the army and navy will be hurled against them with a view to putting an end to the struggle in the shortest possible time. The question of directing General Miles to take command of the Porto Rican expedition was not brought up in the conference, nor were any matters discussed that did not directly pertain to operations in front of Santiago.

With a view of giving General Shafter the benefit of more heavy artillery, orders were issued to-day for the immediate departure of four heavy batteries to Tampa for transportation to Santiago at once. These batteries are K, of the Seventh Artillery, at Wilets Point; D, of the Fourth Artillery, at Fort McHenry, Md.; H and K, of the Second Artillery, at Fort Adams and elsewhere in Rhode Island. Rush orders were given to each of these batteries, and it is expected that they will start for Tampa immediately.

Information received at the War Department to-day shows that Quartermaster Humphreys, on duty with Shafter's army, is sending back to the United States as rapidly as possible the transports which carried the first expedition. Three of them left yesterday and two more will be dispatched as soon as they have loaded.

OUR SHIPS TO HEAD OFF SPANISH SUPPLIES.